

BOWING TO THE TIGER

Speakership Candidates Saluting to Tammany.

ATTITUDE OF THE FARMERS ALLIANCE

Jerry, the Buckle, Claims that the Farmers Members Will Cut a Wide Swath—Candidates in New York.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The speakership contest seems to have turned into a disgraceful sham battle for the votes of Tammany hall. The absence of three of the leading speakership candidates—Messrs. Mills, Crisp and Springer, who are now in New York City—has temporarily transferred the battleground from the capital to the metropolis. An impression suddenly arose that the outcome of the contest would be decided by the action of the democrats in the New York delegation, and this belief started the interested parties in that direction. While New York may or may not hold the balance



ROGER Q. MILLS.

of power, the incident serves to show that the candidates themselves are not convinced of the accuracy of their calculations, and demonstrates further that the leaders are more evenly matched than has heretofore been supposed. There is no assurance that the unit rule will be observed by the New York delegation. In speakership contests heretofore it has been the exception. When S. S. Cox was a candidate from that State it was impossible to enforce the unit rule, seven New York democrats voting with Randall.

Tammany For Crisp.
A private letter received last night says the Tammany democrats have decided to support Crisp, but this by no means embraces all of the democratic end of the delegation. Tammany has a candidate for door-keeper in the person of ex-Congressman Turner, and the organization can not therefore afford to be too conspicuous in advancing the interests of candidates for other positions. The reports from Indianapolis that the alliance will nominate a candidate for speaker has not made much impression among the friends of the regular democratic candidates. Such action has been foreboded for some time in the utterances of Jerry Simpson and President Polk, and has therefore been fully discounted. A suggestion had been thrown out that Colonel Livingston, of Georgia, would be the choice of the alliance, but it appears that he is not encouraging the movement and some warmer representative will probably be named.

Influence of the Alliance.
The candidate who would suffer most by the independent action of the alliance is Mr. Hatch, of Missouri. He has been eminently the advocate of the agricultural interests, and expects to secure support from those interests. No one has been able to tell what percentage of democratic congressmen elected with the assistance of the alliance will join with that element and separate from the regular democrats on the speakership issue. Jerry Simpson estimates that forty democrats were elected with alliance help and that twenty-six of that number will reciprocate, causing with the alliance. This claim is laughed at by the other candidates, and the most that is conceded to the alliance is eleven votes.

HEROIC ACT OF A VAGRANT.

He Saved Many Lives by Giving Warning of a Burnt Bridge.

SEWARD, Neb., Nov. 21.—The lives of a number of Burlington freight officials were saved yesterday by a tramp who halted a special train composed of Manager Holdrege's private car and an engine, forty feet from a partially burnt bridge over a deep canon, near Crawford. The tramp was given a purse, a hearty meal, and a pass to St. Joe, but was on board No. 42 in yesterday's wreck at Leahy's siding and was badly shaken up. The train was going forty miles an hour, and was stopped so suddenly that the occupants were disoriented over the car and badly bruised.

MODEL OF LONDON'S TOWER.

Armstrong to Arrange for Its Erection on the World's Fair Grounds.

New York, Nov. 21.—Gleason Armstrong, who is one of the best-known theatrical men and journalists of London, is in New York on his way to Chicago to arrange for the erection at the World's fair of a main model reproduction of the tower of London.

Mr. Armstrong has brought with him the manuscript of several strong English plays. He will leave for Chicago in a day or two to confer with the officials of the fair. He says several novelties are being prepared by Englishmen for submission to the directors of the fair.

HORROR IN A TENEMENT.

A Woman Burned While Hanging Out of an Upper Story Window.

New York, Nov. 21.—The crowded tenement house, No. 29 Baxter-st., was damaged \$500 by fire early this morning. The 150 occupants of the building all got out in safety by way of the fire escape, with the exception of Barbara Berge, a married woman, 40 years of age. Mrs. Berge delayed her escape to see that her five children got safely down the fire escape, but was afraid to try it herself. She ran to the roof, but found her way cut off by smoke and flame. She crawled into the room on the upper story

front. Hanging out of the window she called for help. The flames flamed behind her and in a moment her clothes were ablaze. The crowd in the street shouted to her to hang on. Assistant Foreman Jones seized a scaling ladder and climbed up to the second story fire escape. Then he ascended on the fire-escape ladders. Bracing himself on the balcony Jones leaped over, grabbed the woman by the arms and lifted her over on to the balcony, where he tore the burning dress from her and then carried her down the ladders to the sidewalk. She died at 8 o'clock.

STATUE OF HACKLEY.

Sculptor Partridge Submits a Proposition for a Heroic One.

MUSKOGEE, Nov. 21.—The busts of Messrs. Hackley and Lowell were placed on temporary pedestals in the Hackley public library this afternoon, to remain until permanent ones can be obtained. W. O. Partridge, the sculptor, has made a proposition, which has been virtually accepted, to make an artistic bronze statue eight feet high of Charles H. Hackley, place the same on a suitable pedestal, together with all accessories, inscription, etc., etc., the same to be in position ready to be unveiled on Hackley day, May 25, 1893, for the sum of \$10,000. Mr. Partridge says he thinks he should make a Doric pedestal at least ten feet high and with a statue eight feet high, and placed on the Hackley park would make it in harmony with its surroundings, and be a fitting memorial to Mr. Hackley that would fittingly express the honor and affection in which he is held by all. Mr. Partridge left this afternoon for New York, and expects to sail for Paris within a week or so.

The first test of one of the pumping engines at the new water works was made last night. The valve in the intake pipe was opened and water was pumped into the city until 3 o'clock this afternoon. Everything worked all right. The second engine will be given its first test on Monday.

FIVE MEN BURIED ALIVE.

A Conduit Bursts in New York in a Mysterious Manner.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—Four men were buried alive and four others narrowly escaped a like fate by the bursting of a conduit at east New York (Brooklyn) this afternoon. The men were at work on an extension of the conduit when the pipe burst and submerged them. Ambulance calls were at once sent out and the engineer at the pumping house was notified of the disaster and at once shut off the engines, and the department was called out and immediately set to work to rescue the unfortunate men. The names of those gotten out alive are John Baer, aged 19 years; Michael Mitt, aged 25; Ernest Galich, 19, and Verin Snorer, aged 24. At least four others are known to be in the trench and are undoubtedly dead. A crowd gathered at the scene and there was great excitement for a time. What caused the pipe to burst is a mystery.

HOVEY'S CONDITION CRITICAL.

Physicians in Constant Attendance at His Bedside.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 21.—Early this morning Governor Hovey fell asleep and awoke much better, but there was a change for the worse this afternoon, and tonight his condition is regarded as more critical than at any time during his sickness. He is still suffering from a severe congestion of the lungs and his physicians have failed to afford him any relief. Two physicians have been with him the greater part of the day and will be at his bedside all night as the crisis is regarded at hand.

STEWART INDORSED BY MACKAY.

He Thinks the Senator the Man to Represent Nevada.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 21.—John W. Mackay, in an interview, enthusiastically declares himself in favor of Senator Stewart's re-election in Nevada. He declares that the senator is just the man that Nevada wants in the senate and that he should be endorsed unanimously by the whole people, republicans and democrats alike, for his constant agitation of the silver question. Mr. Mackay says he is not a candidate, that he has no time for politics.

DIET OF BUTTERMILK.

An Old Lady at Braddock, Pa., Astonishes the Physicians.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 21.—Mrs. Mary McVey, who is nearly 70 years old, is astonishing the doctors of Braddock by her long fast. She has now been 141 days with no other food than buttermilk. She drinks about a pint of this daily. Mrs. McVey is suffering from cancer, which formed last March. In July she conceived an abhorrence of all food and drink, and since then she has refused to take anything but buttermilk.

GUILTY OF LIBEL.

A Sensational Sheet Found Guilty of the Criminal Act.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Nov. 21.—In the suit for libel, brought by A. J. Womerdorf, a prominent mining engineer of this city, against J. M. Place and Rufus R. Wilson, proprietors of the Pennsylvania Telegram, a sensational sheet published at Reading, a verdict of guilty was rendered today with a recommendation to the mercy of the court for Wilson.

DEATH OF MRS. SCHLEY.

The Mother of the Captain of the Baltimore Express.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 21.—Mrs. Sarah M. Schley, widow of the late John T. Schley formerly of Frederick, Md., and stepmother of Captain Schley of the Baltimore died this morning in this city. Funeral services will be read tomorrow afternoon after which the remains will be conveyed to Frederick for interment.

REPOSE FOR FLORENCE.

Cardinal Gibbons Consents to Celebrate Mass for Him.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 21.—Cardinal Gibbons, will, at the request of numerous friends of the late Mr. Florence, celebrate mass for the repose of the soul of the departed on Monday at the cathedral at 8 a. m.

FOUR AND FIVE LEGS.

MONTAUBAN, Nov. 21.—Mrs. J. Anderson fell on a defective sidewalk this evening and broke her leg.

HERE'S A ROYAL PURSE

The Horsemen's Association Decided Last Night.

TO HANG UP A PURSE OF \$35,000

For a Five Days' Meeting to Be Held in August—It Will Be Known as the "Furniture City Meeting"—A July Meeting Will Be Held.

The Horsemen's association held a meeting in the rotunda of the Morton last night. It was just an ordinary, quiet business meeting.

After the usual preliminary business the committee appointed to confer with the Michigan Breeders' association, which met at Jackson Wednesday last, made its report through Francis V. Lilley. Mr. Lilley stated that after the invitation from Grand Rapids had been received, Saginaw offered the association all that Grand Rapids had, and \$1000 besides. The invitation of Grand Rapids was accepted. The meeting will probably be held about the 1st of September next, and will include about fourteen races.

Don J. Leathers then stated that he had recently been in Chicago, and had talked with horsemen about the date of the Grand Rapids races. He had since come to the conclusion that if this city would hold its races in August after the Buffalo races, it could get the horses that had been there. Horsemen wouldn't go any further east than Buffalo and would stop in Grand Rapids on their way back. George D. Sisson then inquired as to the amount of the purse hung up at Buffalo, and Mr. Leathers stated they would amount to \$30,000.

Dr. Brigham moved that a meeting be held July 4, 5, 6 and 7, to be called the spring meeting of the association. Carried. Francis Lilley moved that the entrance fee be made five and two and a half percent or seven and a half percent, in all. Carried.

George D. Sisson then moved that the association hold an August meeting immediately preceding the meeting at Chicago, and that it be a five days' meeting. Boyd Pantlind called attention to the fact that Detroit has a Blue Ribbon meeting and Saginaw a Red Letter meeting. He thought the Grand Rapids meeting ought to be named. On the suggestion of Dr. Brigham, it was decided to call it the Furniture City Meeting. This suggestion was incorporated into Mr. Sisson's motion and the motion carried.

F. V. Lilley asked the amount of money to be hung up at this meeting. Dr. Brigham moved \$20,000; Mr. Lilley \$30,000. Then Boyd Pantlind, who is always of a peaceable turn of mind, moved to split the difference and call it \$25,000. Carried. George D. Sisson moved that \$5,000 be hung up at the spring meeting. Carried.

The association then adjourned for one week.

MAN IS HIS BROTHER'S KEEPER.

LASTING, Nov. 21.—A hint of how dependent we all are upon the general observance of proper health measures, is supplied by a letter just received at the office of the health officer of a township in which there are nine cases of diphtheria, some of them sick for two weeks before a physician was called, or the cases reported to the local board of health as required by law. Concerning one family in which the diphtheria is, the doctor says: "When I called there today I found the whole family in one room—sick and well—some of them engaged in making over a quantity of butter (at least 100 pounds), for customers in Detroit tomorrow. In a case like that what should I do? In my opinion that butter would not be fit for use."

An epidemic of diphtheria has been traced as having been carried by milk from a dairy where there were cases of diphtheria.

YALE EARLY DOWNS HARVARD.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 21.—Two thousand people saw Yale defeat Harvard at foot ball today. It was quite an exciting game, although everybody present admitted Yale's superiority. Score—Yale, 10; Harvard, 0.

NEW PEDRO PRIZES.

Some time ago Lily Lodge No. 110, K. of P. made arrangements for a stag pedro party, and last evening about thirty tables in Page's hall, were filled with the members and friends of the order. Each number invited one friend, and the prizes were to be given to persons not belonging to the society. At about half past nine the playing was commenced and continued till 12 when a luncheon was served. The prizes, two beautiful smoking sets were awarded to Henry Saunders and Oscar Carmack. At a late hour the participants dispersed.

TOKEN OF ESTEEM.

Wm. Wilkinson, who has been a salesman in the Star Clothing House, severed his connection with that institution last evening to go on the road for a New York clothing house. As a token of esteem in which he is held his employers presented him with a handsome engraved watch chain with a diamond setting.

GOSSIP OF THE HOTELS.

Newsy Talks With Travelers and Transient Guests.

M. P. Brace, of Chicago, special agent for the Hartford Boiler Inspectors' Insurance Company, is at the Morton. "Our method of insurance is different from ordinary insurance," he said last night, "inasmuch as we are almost always responsible if we have any losses. You see we inspect a boiler at three or four times a year and insure the owner against any losses that may occur by its explosion of anything of that kind. So the amount of our losses really depends upon vigilance. Of course, this isn't always so. An engineer may let the water get low and then fill up with cold water. We aren't exactly to blame for that, because we can't insure men against employing fool engineers. We have to pay the damage engineers. But those things are becoming a little rarer. A great many persons insure with us almost for the sake of having their boilers inspected by competent men. And, as a

matter of fact, the thorough inspection of the boilers is worth the premium charged. In fact, when the danger to life is taken into consideration, it is worth almost any premium. We do an excellent business in Michigan, and particularly in Grand Rapids. I suppose we have \$500,000 worth of risks here. We like Michigan people any way. Chicago has a mighty warm place in her heart for Michigan men. They always stand right by us as if we were a part of her. We like Michigan; but I hardly think Detroit stands any chance of getting the national convention. New York doesn't either. Of course we're modest out in Chicago and are not asking for them; but then Chicago is the place to host them. It has the best hotel and railroad facilities of any place in the country. But after receiving the world's fair Chicago is too modest to ask for anything more.

MR. PETERS ON MANISTEE'S FUTURE.

"We expect to run our mill and salt block about three weeks yet," said R. G. Peters, of Manistee, at the Morton last night. "Of course we shall have to shut down our salt block when we do the mill, because we depend upon the salt and refuse matter from that to run the salt establishment. That seems a cheap process, doesn't it? But it isn't so cheap as it seems. We have to use all the slabs that we make lath and pickets and the value of the slabs alone soon amounts to a good deal. Last night I sold for \$250 and \$3 a thousand and pickets are high too. Still, that's a little cheaper than making lath and pickets and buying fuel for the salt block. So far as lumbering at Manistee is concerned, it has reached its high tide. Next year the cut will fall off 50,000,000 feet. It will then continue on that basis for about five or six years. Then it will fall off about 100,000,000 feet. When that comes the lumbering days of Manistee will be practically over. I don't know what they will do then. Perhaps make furniture. We have two furniture factories there now. I believe one of them has failed, but some new men will take hold of it and soon build it up. The property is all there yet. Men themselves don't count much in business. They come and go, get rich and fall as time flies by; but a good property is always there, and when one set of men fail to run it, another set springs up who can. That's probably what will happen to Manistee's industries. The men in business now may not be able to develop anything new; but another class of men may come along and see great possibilities where apparently none exist."

H. D. TRAVIS, OF MANISTEE, IS A GUEST AT SWEET'S.

E. J. Rays, of Cadillac, was at the Eagle yesterday.

George Turk, of Battle Creek, registered at Sweet's, last night.

James Patch, of Spring Lake, took dinner at the Clarendon yesterday.

J. R. Callahan, of Cedar Spring, took dinner at the Clarendon yesterday.

E. S. Gifford, of Potosky, was among the late arrivals at Sweet's last night.

Will Conat, of Union City, registered at Sweet's last night, and will remain over Sunday.

A. H. Mills, one of Otsego's prominent business men, was a guest at the Morton yesterday.

C. B. Jones, proprietor of the Hotel Perry at the Soo, was a guest at the Eagle yesterday.

Wm. Orr, of Marquette, general freight agent for the Duluth, St. J. and Atlantic railroad, was at the Morton yesterday.

J. M. Wood, who operated a handle factory at Owosso, was at the Morton yesterday. Miss M. McLaughlin of the same place was also a guest there.

George P. Tillotson, one of Muskegon's oldest lumber manufacturers, was at the Morton yesterday. He met his son, D. C. Tillotson there, and accompanied him to Muskegon.

Robert Turnbull, of Minneapolis, was a guest at the Morton yesterday. Mr. Turnbull is a prominent capitalist of Ignatius Donnelly's city, and is in Grand Rapids buying goods for his new house.

David Fisher, superintendent of the Children's Home, at Kalamazoo, was at the Morton yesterday morning, visiting his old friend, A. V. Pantlind. He and Mr. Pantlind came to Michigan "way back in the forties."

George Stoddard, of Chicago, a member of the furniture firm of Knapp & Stoddard, was at the Morton last night. "I just dropped in on my way home," he said here absolutely "sent a thing new going in the furniture line. It is very dry; but wait about six weeks. We will all be up here buying furniture then, and we'll make it lively enough for you."

HE IS NOT SHAMMING.

It is Not Believed that Murray Would Play that Trick.

"Do I think Engineer Murray is shamming insanity?" repeated Superintendent Simson, of the G. R. A. L., in answer to the question propounded by a reporter for the TELEGRAM-HERALD. "No, I most certainly think he is not shamming. He isn't the kind of a man who could do anything of that kind. He is an Irishman and has all the impulsiveness and emotional nature of his race. He feels this affair most intensely. Murray was a good engineer. He was as good as engineers generally are on our road, and we congratulate ourselves that we have so responsible a class of engineers as you can find on any road in the United States. I am especially sorry to lose Smith. He was such a sorry fellow. He reminded me of a big boy, he was that frank and had such an open countenance."

AMPHION BALL AND CONCERT.

An Excellent Program Prepared for the Coming Event.

Mr. C. M. Anderson, director of the Amphion society, has been very busy lately rehearsing with the society for their next concert, which takes place tomorrow (Monday) evening, at the Hibernian hall. After the concert will be an informal hop. The affair will undoubtedly prove a success as the society is well known in musical circles, and the price of admission popular, namely 25 cents. The concert program is as follows:

1. Chorus—Amphion Society.
2. Solo—Mr. George Kainbo.
3. Solo—Mr. Frank Warrburg.
4. Chorus—Amphion Society.
5. Solo—Mr. C. M. Anderson.
6. Vocal duet.
7. Solo—Miss Anna A. and Mr. Will Anderson.
8. Solo—Mrs. Frank Brannschneider.
9. Chorus—Amphion Society.
10. Chorus—"Grand Finale"—Amphion Society.

TALK ABOUT OUR TEETH

How the Modern Dentist Relieves Our Pains and Aches.

EVOLUTION FROM THE OLD TURKEY

To the Modern Instruments—New—Our People's Needless Fears—The Chinese Art—Bridges in the Mouth—Schools of Dentistry.

The dental profession has undergone a revolution within the last twenty-five years. The business of the old-time dentist was to stop toothache, and his methods were as summary as his vocation was restricted. If a man came in with an expression of concentrated agony on his face he was asked to point out the offending molar. Then the shoemaker dentist, or the barber dentist, as the case might be, would take off his outer garments, roll up his sleeves and take a huge contrivance about half way between a monkey wrench and a pair of ice tongs from the drawer. This would be hooked around the tooth and fastened by turning up a screw. At this stage of the game the world was his. He would hump himself a couple of times and then the patient, or rather the impatient, would be launched across the room like the cracking of a whip, and the tooth would be left behind. Sometimes two or three neighboring teeth would be torn out in the struggle, but this was looked upon as a piece of good fortune rather than a catastrophe if the customer survived, for it prevented any possible future trouble from them. Today the aim of the dentist is to preserve the teeth in a healthy condition and extraction is the dernier resort.

No Signs of Suffering.

A visit to two or three of the leading dentists yesterday found them all busy getting patients' teeth into proper condition against the cold winter coming on. Not a scream was heard, not an expression of woe was seen on any countenance.

"So you would like a little history of dental supplies, would you?" said Dr. L. A. Rogers. "Well, before about 1854 or '55, the turkey was the instrument universally used, and extracting teeth was part of the barber's trade. About that time forceps were invented, and they are certainly a wonderful improvement on the old turkey. There are about a hundred styles of them made, but the average dentist narrows himself down to the use of about six pairs. Before 1860 gold plates began to be made, and these in time were, to a large degree superseded by rubber. The rubber plates are much more inexpensive, but to get the same strength as a gold plate, they have to be made quite a little heavier. After plate work came crown work, and the latest is bridge work, which is certainly the best when it is done properly. But it is a kind of work that is terribly abused. The teeth should not press at all upon the gum, not even ever so slightly. If they do, food can lodge, and the mouth will become foul. Yes, P. is the most expensive kind of work. There are people in Grand Rapids who have from \$150 to \$300 and \$400 worth of gold and work in their mouths."

Chinese Toothpulling.

Dental instruments are made in the highest perfection of mechanical art, and there are thousands of them. Something new comes out almost every day.

Of all the anesthetics given when a tooth is to be extracted, the one attended by the minimum of danger is undoubtedly nitrous-oxide gas. It might produce a bad result in extreme cases of heart disease or disease of the brain. As for putting something on the gums to deaden them, I think that has a good deal to do with the imagination of the patient.

Do you know that it is said the Chinese practice three years at extracting teeth, practice at the tips of the thumb and first finger until they become so strong that they can easily pull any tooth out by the roots. Then, too, I have read that the Chinese sometimes put a worm into the tooth which is supposed to eat out the roots, but I consider that story a humbug perpetrated upon a superstitious and ignorant people."

The Adjustable Chair.

Any patient who goes to Dr. Platt's office is seated in a chair that can be adjusted to about fifty positions by merely pressing a lever. It can be fixed for a child, a long-winded person, a short-winded, one with a big hump on his back, or for one with a little hump; it can hold the head forward or turned around so as to look straight back; it will go up or down or sideways, or longways, or shortways, or any other way. Other features of the operating room are the dental engine, the electric motor-dental engine, and an electric light with a powerful reflector by the aid of which the doctor is able to utilize all of the time on dark days and winter afternoons.

"Do you have many nervous patients?" asked the reporter.

"Oh, yes!" he responded very cheerfully, "but they soon get over it. Familiarity, you know, will accustom one to anything. I've a quondam nervous patient in the chair now. She had all sorts of ideas of the torture a dentist would inflict, and the first day I worked at her mouth her sister came with her, but today she has come alone and is as cool as possible."

Just then a well-known grocer of the city came in with the question, "Well, doctor, what chance do I stand for getting hurt some day soon?" As he went out, the doctor said, "Isn't it funny how some men will dodge making an appointment for fear of being hurt. Now I haven't been able before to get that man to say he would come at any special hour, but I guess I've fixed it for him this time."

With the instruments the profession uses now, the patient does not experience much pain in having a tooth operated upon, although some people will faint dead away just as soon as they get into the chair. Taking a small bit out of a cupboard, Dr. Platt called attention to several teeth lying in the bottom. Pointing to one after the other, he called them all by their names—the people for whom they were made. Close scrutiny failed to reveal the fact that there are striking differences in them, but to the doctor they seemed as familiar as his own face.

Good Dentistry Expensive.

Dr. Holman and Mr. Dougan were

found busy hammering away at the teeth of two females. Both gentlemen expressed their disapproval of all outside and quackish advertisements "Teeth extracted without pain." They refused to pull a tooth that was possibly be saved, and when it does have to come they will not give the patient any anesthetic. "The best dentists do not pull teeth," said Dr. Robinson. Teeth should be examined by a competent dentist about once in three or four months, and all cavities attended to as soon as they are discovered. Good dentistry is expensive. The bridging patients are owned by a company which issues licenses for dentists to use the process. On each tooth bridged the company expects a commission besides a royalty, and all who do the work make a written agreement to charge \$10 a tooth. But litigation is now in progress concerning the validity of these patents. Bridge work pays after all. In many cases a diseased condition of the soft tissues of the mouth is brought about by wearing a rubber plate for a term of years. There is no such danger and no unpleasantness connected with a good example of bridge work."

Dr. Dodson called attention to the fact that until 1883 there was no law in Michigan restraining the practice of dentistry. Then a law was passed that only graduates of Ann Arbor (or a university of the same standard as Ann Arbor), and those granted a certificate from the state board of examiners would be authorized to practice. The course at Ann Arbor is a three-year course, each school year consisting of nine months.

HOME FROM KENTUCKY.

The Grand Rapids Visitors Pleased With Their Trip.

The gentlemen who recently visited the undeveloped coal mines had the following to say yesterday to a reporter for the TELEGRAM-HERALD:

John S. Lawrence—"There is a great future for that country down there. I'm well pleased with it. The supply of coal there is practically unlimited. The canal coal is said to be better than the English coal. We were shown four veins, the lower of which was canal coal and the others coking coal. These were ranged one above another through a distance of about 100 feet. On the other side of about the same height, these formations were seen again, showing that they went through the mountain. On the other side of the Cumberland Mountains, there is plenty of iron ore, principally magnetite, but no coal; on this side there is plenty of coal, but no iron. The iron can be brought to the coke very easily and cheaply, and an immense business could be built up. Most of the magnetite iron ore now has to be brought from the northern Peninsula of Michigan, and taken to Pittsburgh where the coke is. You can see what an immense saving this would be. This company owns about all the available land there that the English syndicate hasn't bought. Middleborough was built by the syndicate. It is in the midst of this country. Improvements have been made almost too rapidly, and the English company has lost money; but they have a property of great intrinsic value."

Charles Fox—"We went down there, had a first rate good time, and I'm well pleased with the country. They showed us everything they promised. The company hadn't misrepresented their property in the least. The coal is unlimited and of a first rate quality. It can be very cheaply mined because it lies in horizontal strata. The dip is just enough and in the right direction to secure good drainage. The railroad bed would be built in the bed of a creek, and would consequently be sent in shales from the mines to the cars at no expense whatever. We found Middleborough to be a town of 8000, perhaps, and Pineville a pleasant little town of 2000 inhabitants. The English syndicate that owns Middleborough has not paid \$2,000,000 into the town. It is reported that they have raised \$1,500,000 more, and will put in some extensive manufacturing. They already have the finest iron establishment I ever saw. They make pig and bar iron there and steel by the Bessemer process. The timber down that way is principally poplar, red oak and chestnut oak, with some walnut. The timber is admirably adapted for the manufacture of furniture, and the bark of chestnut oak is the best in the world for tannin purposes. Taking it altogether I think the country has immense natural resources, and I think some Grand Rapids capital will go down there."

S. B. Jenks—"Great country down there. I'm well satisfied with it. Immense coal beds—good coal too, and unlimited in quantity. The strata extends clear through the mountains. The iron ore is said to be first class, and there are good railroads for bringing it to the coke fields. The timber is good and so is the soil. Where it has been cleared up and used for farming purposes. They raise good crops—immensely tall corn and great, big sweet potatoes. That's about all they raise down there, I guess. The corn is fed to the hogs—that is, some of it. Most of it is used to make 'mountain dew.' They eat sweet potatoes raw down there just as we do apples. Since the timber is good, the land is excellent for farming purposes, the coal of a superior quality and unlimited. I don't see why that country hasn't a great future before it. Of course as a financial success, it depends entirely on how it is managed by the companies that own the land."

A. G. Hodenpye—"That company showed us everything they promised to. There is a great outlook for financial investments down there. There is an unlimited supply of canal and coking coal. The mines are only four miles from the main line of the Louisville & Nashville road. The road can be built in the bed of a creek at a very small expense. I am well pleased and the outlook for a good financial investment is excellent."

W. H. Metcay—"There is a good chance for a good financial investment there if one doesn't need the interest immediately. The company can't declare any dividends for two or three years, but when they do begin to make money, it will be made rapidly. I shouldn't be surprised if \$100,000 or \$200,000 of Grand Rapids capital went into the enterprise."

George Heffernan—"I was well satisfied with the result of the trip. The country seems very rich in natural resources. I don't know how to form any idea of it as a financial investment, but the natural wealth of the country seems to be great."

J. B. Kenness, of West Bay City was at the Eagle yesterday.